

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TUESDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1888

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Fishery Treaty Before the Senators.

FOR THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

A Title Set at Rest—A Good Bill—Concerning Postmasters—The Land Laws—Etc.

From Washington.

A TITLE SET AT REST.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—A Supreme Court decision was rendered in the case of the administrators of Milo Hoadley, deceased, against the City of San Francisco, a case which involves the title to certain lands in that city, including parts of Alta Plaza and Hamilton Square, and also the validity and scope of what is known as the "Van Ness Ordinance." The Supreme Court of California decided that the title to the land in controversy was in the city, and enjoined Hoadley from meddling or interfering with the same. This court affirms that decision.

A GOOD BILL.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Blair, declaring that any person convicted of carnally and unlawfully knowing any female under the age of 18 years, shall be punished by imprisonment from five to ten years; and for a second offense, during his natural life. Punishment of ten to thirty years is provided for persons forcibly ravishing any female; and for any person who carries out his ends by means of poisons or drugs. The provisions of the bill are made applicable to all places within the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE HELENA BUILDING.

Vest reported favorably the bill to appropriate \$80,000 for the erection of a public building at Helena, Montana.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.

Senator Palmer, from the committee on agriculture, reported favorably what is known as the contagious pleuro-pneumonia bill.

"ONE WHO WILL BE HONEST."

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received, through Adams Express Company, a package containing \$1,000 in national bank notes shipped by "a freeman" at Cincinnati. It was accompanied by a note asking that the money be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, and bearing the signature of "One who will be honest."

CONCERNING POSTMASTERS.

Representative Blount, of Georgia, to-day introduced in the House a bill providing for a reclassification of postmasters and a rearrangement of salaries under its terms, with the exception of the cities of New York and Washington, where the postmasters' salaries are fixed at \$5,000 and \$6,000, respectively. Postmasters are to be divided into three classes, according to the revenues of their offices. In first-class offices, where the gross receipts are between \$30,000 and \$50,000, salaries range from \$2,500 to \$4,000. In the second-class, where the gross receipts are between \$1,500 and \$3,000, salaries are to range between \$1,000 and \$2,500. The salaries of these two classes are to be paid out of the receipts of their offices. Postmasters of the third class, which includes all not covered by the other two classes, are to receive, in addition to commissions on money-order and special-delivery business, a compensation based upon the receipts of their offices from all quarters, ranging from the whole amount, where the receipts are less than \$50, up to \$17 per quarter. Arrangements are made for the annual adjustment of salaries, for allowances of expenses of rent, light and fuel, clerk hire, furniture and incidentals, at first and second class offices.

A YELLOWSTONE PARK BILL.

Senator Manderson to-day, from the committee on Territories, reported favorably the bill to amend the act setting apart lands at the head waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park.

THE LAND LAWS.

The Senate committee on public lands to-day considered the proposed amendment of the general land laws, viz. repeal of the timber culture and preemption laws and the amendment of the homestead law, so as to limit the acquisition of available public lands to actual settlers. It will probably report a bill substantially similar to the Senate bill of last Congress on this subject.

SAN FRANCISCO POSTOFFICE.

The Senate committee on public buildings ordered a favorable report of the bill appropriating \$85,000 for a post-office at San Francisco.

HOW THE SENATE IS BOUND.

The Senate in secret session to-day listened to the reading of the fishery treaty, and then, for an hour, there ensued an earnest but unsuccessful struggle to make it public. The lead in this matter was taken by Senator Frye, who was anxious that his constituents should be informed authoritatively as to what they have to hope for from the matter. The motion was gallantly supported, and would have been successful, but for the discovery that the Senate is powerless in face of its own rules to do what it desires. To make public the document now would require a change of the rules, and to make a change, or even to discuss a proposal to make a change, requires a day's notice. Hence, as the matter is expected to come from Ottawa within a day or two, the Senate contents itself with sending the treaty to the public printer to "be printed in confidence."

The provisions of the document are said to be very much as the papers have already stated them. That which seems to have fastened itself most firmly upon the Senatorial memory as the hasty reading was progressing, is the provision that the privilege of going into Canadian ports to buy bait shall be withheld by Canada, unless the United States Congress passes laws for the free admission of fish and oil. The document is commented upon by one side, as practically conceding that the Canadian contention has been correct as to the interpretation of the act of the treaty of 1818. Upon the other hand, the Senators friendly to the administration, express the opinion that all has been accomplished by the department that could be expected, and that the quarrel which has lasted over half a century has thus been brought to an end.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Cleveland to-day joined the Ramabai Circle for the elevation of women in India.

ALL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Delegations from western cities are as busy as bees to-night, striving to secure the next National Democratic Convention. Three principal delegations, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, are all located in Willard's Hotel, and all claim to be confident of success. All three went in declaring that the convention will go west, and assert that Cincinnati people realize that their fight is almost a hopeless one. Of the three delegations, San Francisco is the most enthusiastic, and it is admitted by the St. Louis delegation that to-night the talk runs toward the Pacific Coast; but they assert that this is due to the extravagant promises that are being made. Chicago delegates are the quietest, but their plan of campaign is well defined, and each committee does what is allotted to it and reports to headquarters, without making much noise. Naturally the rival delegations are unwilling to say much, except in a general way, about their expectations. When asked if they would have eighteen voters, Mr. Tarver, a San Francisco representative, said: "Yes, we will have more than that." St. Louis people say they expect to be well up with the procession, and Chicago is evidently feared by the others. From the best analysis possible, it would seem that San Francisco expects all the country west of the Rocky Mountains and a number of votes in the south. It is conceded that Chicago will have the votes of New England, with the exception of Prince, of Massachusetts, who is in favor of St. Louis. This, with the favor of the northwest and some support of the central portion will give the Lake city a good showing to start off with, and it expects to add enough votes to secure the convention after a ballot or two of "filial respect" is given by the committeemen to their respective cities. St. Louis' strength will come from the Mississippi Valley and the southwestern States and Territories, and it is said that some southern States favor St. Louis as second choice, after San Francisco.

THE BATTLE FLAGS.

The Secretary of War to-day returned to the House his answer to the Boutelle resolution, calling for information as to whether flags captured by the United States have been removed from the places where they are displayed, and, if so, by what authority, and for what purpose; and further, as to what positions have been made by government officials for the surrender of these flags, and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession. As preliminary the Secretary gives a brief history of the flags. It is stated that while some of the Confederate flags have since been given to the companies or regiments capturing them, no flags have passed out of the custody of the department, that were in such custody when Secretary Endicott assumed charge of the department. The order to return the flags, and the order revoking it, are given, and the statement is made that no flags were actually returned under the first order. As no law requires a public exhibition of captured flags and trophies, it is assumed that the construction upon it by former secretaries of war and navy, was that the law applied to trophies taken from a foreign enemy, and not to those taken during domestic hostilities. In October, 1862, all flags, including those in Windermere, by direction of the Secretary of War, were stored in a room in the sub-basement of the War, State and Navy Building, where they remained until January, 1867. They were quite inaccessible in this place, and difficult to find and identify. When it became necessary to do so, it was found they were decaying rapidly, and, by the direction of the present Adjutant-General, they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of the War department building, where they can be easily visited and examined. The Secretary says that no flags have been removed from the place where they were displayed and concealed from the public. He asserts that Secretaries Stanton, Belknap, McCrea, Ramsey and Lincoln and the present Secretary delivered up altogether some ten captured Union flags.

No Coercive Measures.

BERLIN, February 20.—Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador, during an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck, suggested that the powers unite in advising the Porte, as Suzerain of Bulgaria, to declare Prince Ferdinand's exercise of power illegal. It is reported that Bismarck advised Kalnoky to assent to the suggestion on Russia's pledge that the declaration shall be accomplished by no coercive measures.

Call for Aid.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 20.—Governor Oglesby has issued a proclamation, calling for money and supplies for the Mount Vernon cyclone sufferers. George W. Evans, Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, Ill., is the chairman of the local finance committee, and will receive money and supplies.

"Trusts and Similar Matters."

New York, February 20.—The committee of the State Senate appointed to investigate the methods and influences of various "trusts" and similar matters, began its work to-day, opening with the sugar trust.

Henry Havemeyer testified that when the trust was formed, each stockholder surrendered the stock held in each company, and was given a stock of certificates in the combined companies in return. The trustees of the company are Mr. Havemeyer (also president), H. O. Havemeyer, Jules S. Sternberg, Jules Jurgenson, F. O. Madison, William Hix, J. E. Searles, Charles H. Zepp, John E. Parson, J. R. Thomas and C. O. Foster. There was no written agreement as to what should be done by the board of management of the new organization. After the surrender of the stock, the board has a right to place its officers in any of the refineries. Arrangement was made about the first of last December, the most active men in the consummation being J. E. Parsons and John R. Dapassos. Witness, after a long verbal spat, acknowledged that one refinery in St. Louis, two in Louisiana, one in Boston, two in Philadelphia and two in San Francisco, had been forced into the pool, which now controls 32,000 barrels a day capacity. The production of sugar since December 1, 1887, has decreased about one-fourth, and the price has gone up. The North River Company has gone out of business entirely, but the board has taken its stock. The amount of stock of the combined companies for which the certificates have been issued, was \$45,000,000. The board has decided to close more refineries, those in Boston being among the number. They will still get their share of the profits as if running. Mr. Havemeyer refused to produce a copy of the "trust" agreement.

Parsons, counsel for Havemeyer, and also member of the board, was next called to the witness chair. He also declined to produce the paper, claiming a lawyer's privilege.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Commons.

LONDON, February 20.—In the Commons, this evening, Ferguson, Parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, declared there is no truth whatever in the report of any military or naval action being taken or contemplated against Venezuela. Chaplin, minister of agriculture, resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented on the prolonged depression of agriculture, and said the subject was of greater importance than the Irish question. Many thousands of acres have gone out of cultivation. There has been concurrent decrease in cattle and sheep. Another effect of the depression was the increase of the masses of the unemployed. What could government do to assist, to better the state of affairs.

Lord John Manners admitted the terrible condition of agriculture, and said government had no specific against its depression. Government decided to ask the two houses to give assent to a bill giving a department of agriculture. (Cheers.)

Fires.

PROVIDENCE, February 20.—Daniels building, in which are located the grocery of Daniels, Cornell & Co., and J. A. Reid's printing establishment, is on fire. Although the flames are now under control, the damage is \$25,000. Lebanon Mills, at Pawtucket, are burning. One mill is gone and the other is going.

Riverside Mills (Olneyville) private alarm has just sounded twice. Atlantic Mills burning house is known to be burning, together with a barn. Lebanon Mills burned to-night. Loss, \$150,000.

Langtry Ill.

CHICAGO, February 20.—It is reported this morning that Mrs. Langtry is quite ill of heart trouble. Her New York physician, who arrived this evening, says she is troubled with neuralgia of the heart, superinduced by hard work on the stage. Despite his advice to the contrary, she insisted on going to the theatre to-night, but fainted when getting into a carriage, and had to give up. Her physician thinks a little rest will restore her health.

A New York Blaze.

New York, February 20.—The buildings occupied by the Cylindrograph Company, manufacturers of passementerie, lace, ruching, the Lyle Manufacturing Company, Fowler Manufacturing Company, makers of spring beds, and other firms were, burned to-night. The loss is roughly estimated at \$200,000.

French Wine.

PARIS, February 20.—In the Senate to-day, M. Meinadire referred to the reports of decrease in the production of wine in France, and asked if it was true. M. Viette, minister of agriculture, replied that the production of wine was increasing annually, reaching 30,000,000 hectolitres in 1887.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappy but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and turned, it is rough, at all events.

IN THE WIND'S WAKE.

Results of the Mount Vernon Cyclone.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Scenes of Devastation in the Swath of the Terrible Cyclone—General News Notes.

The Terrible Cyclone.

MOUNT VERNON, February 20.—The following circular was issued this morning, and is now being sent through the mails:

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., February 20.—To Mayors and Citizens:

The city of Mount Vernon, Illinois, was visited by a terrible cyclone on yesterday afternoon, which carried death and destruction in its path. About thirty people were killed outright, and scores of men, women and children were maimed, wounded and bleeding, and about 1,000 people made homeless by the disaster. Some of these houses are swept almost from the face of the earth, among which are the county court house, the public school building, the Methodist and Baptist churches, the supreme court house, the roundhouse of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and many of the leading business houses, are also total wrecks, their contents being buried beneath the debris. A raging fire which broke out also destroyed much of the property which might otherwise have been saved from ruin. We are sorely in distress, and are forced to call upon the charitable of the country for money and such other timely assistance as they may feel able to contribute. Money is needed more than provisions, as there are a few business houses that may be able to supply the demand. Send cash contributions if possible to G. E. W. Evans, chairman of the finance committee.

(Signed) NORMAN H. MOSS, Sec'y.

Alighting at the Louisville & Nashville Railroad depot, attention is first directed to the two-story Supreme Court building, a few yards from the depot, without dome or roof, but shreds of tin hanging from its sides, making a pivot around which the storm seemed to swing. All else in this direction is untouched. A few steps eastward, along the railroad, discloses to the southeast an appalling sight of devastation. It is in this direction that the lazar houses have built their little one-story cottages, among the timber, and here it was the cloud first dropped down in whirling fury. It twisted immense oaks from the ground, and mashed the homes flat, then, gathering the clinging pieces, strewn them along the path, tearing down fences and wiping out the landmarks. How many houses were here destroyed is not known, for nothing is left in many places to mark the lot. Fifteen foundations still remain. In six acres formerly well built up, but three houses are standing in the path of the storm, and these are all wrecked. On the right and left of the path the debris plunged like a catapult into the homes of the more fortunate. Looking north-eastward, across the railroad, the ruin seems more terrible. There the buildings were larger, heavier and more compact, and were swept for 600 yards, a clean swath tearing down fences and trees, piling up the debris on either side and leaving the naked fence posts and foundation walls to mark the spots of the residences. There still remain on either side of the path the dismantled frame houses, half buried with other roofs. To the southeast stands the monumental ruins of the three-story brick flour mill, the walls stripped of plaster and the machinery exposed. On the north, partially surrounded by uninjured houses, is the crushed Baptist Church and the large brick Commercial Hotel, unroofed and partly torn down. Six hundred yards farther on, in the course of the storm, brings you to the postoffice corner, and in front stands the shattered court house, with the dome thrown down and partially tumbled down, and in the Supreme Court yard lie the tin and timber and roofs of the adjacent buildings. In front of the postoffice, across Bunton Street, a brick building was razed to the ground, and nearly all to the south and east fared likewise; but Uncle Sam's quarters were untouched. The streets are broad here but to-day they are filled with the debris of the business houses of Bunton and Washington streets, along the eastern side of which not one house remains standing or even partially preserved.

Along Washington Street, just back of the court house, it was hard to tell where one building began and the other left off. Floors, roofs, sides of buildings and partitions were shrouded in confusion, and crashed against the few brick walls that still remained standing. Everything along here was a dead loss, not even a collection of fire insurance being available.

Bunton Street, east of Washington, was completely blocked by the walls of Stratton and Johnson's fallen block, from the rear of which the destruction of the large warehouses and handsome residences is much like an abandoned lumber yard and rubbish lot. An able corps of physicians that responded to the first call, was quickly organized, and all day long have moved from place to place.

A complete list of the dead and wounded has not yet been compiled. The property loss will aggregate nearly \$500,000, and falls heavily upon the thriving community.

An efficient corps of physicians and surgeons are on the ground rendering all the assistance possible. Cash donations to the amount of \$1,200 have been received this evening and promises for much more. None of the buildings have insurance against storms and the loss is total. Adjutant-General Vance has telegraphed that he and Dr. Rauch, president of the state board of health commissioners, will be here to-night.

Governor Oglesby cannot come to-night. Steps are now being taken to give a public funeral to-morrow to all who have not yet been buried or taken away.

Adjutant-General Vance and D. Rouch arrived to-night, and have arranged to have forwarded immediately a number of shelter tents for the use of the homeless, until permanent quarters can be finished. There are many persons who believe all people are not yet taken out from the ruins, and it is feared that several bodies are in the Crows' block.

The Suffering Prince.

SAN REMO, February 20.—The Crown Prince seems better this evening. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Hesse, Duke Henry and the Crown Prince's sister, Duchess of Baden, dined with him to-day. The meeting between the Prince and his sister was pathetic. He was unable to speak, and had to resort to pathetic signs. It is expected there will be a decided change in his position in a few days.

A physician has remained at San Remo at the desire of the Prince, but left the treatment in the hands of Dr. Bergman. Dr. Krause sides with Dr. Mckenzie.

Boiler Explodes.

WEST MELVILLE, La., February 21.—A boiler in the shingle mill of B. Bemis exploded this morning, instantly killing C. Hills, John Stephenson and Segmour Banks, and more or less seriously wounding thirteen others.

The popular blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is having a tremendous sale this season. Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do you want a situation? Have you a house to rent? Do you want a servant? Have you lost anything? Advertise in this column.

Advertisements in this column, if for articles lost or found, for situations offered or wanted, houses for rent, or wanted to rent, will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line for each insertion, and 2 1/2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Professional cards, 7 1/2 cents per line first time, and 4 cents each subsequent time.

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON, 159 MAIN STREET.

IN WHICH PLACE YOUNG GENTLEMEN can get instructions in the many art of boxing and club swinging. Headquarters for the sporting men of the country. Boxing and club swinging nightly.

MIKE FITZGERALD.

TO CAPITALISTS. THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE properties for sale. Address X. Y., care Herald office.

DR. TOLHURST, DENTIST. REMOVED TO HIS NEWLY-FURNISHED dental parlors, over the Goodie Fruit and Confectionery Store, 215 E. 1st St. Dr. C. C. Moore. Call and see him about your dentistry. Prices moderate.

BARNES & CARTER, REAL ESTATE AND MINING BROKERS. Loans negotiated. City lots and farming lands for sale. Call and see us, at 59 E. Second South.

LOST. SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 54 FIRST Street and J. Foot's stable, a Fraxier cart seat. The finder will leave it at Foot's stable and be rewarded.

POCKET-BOOK BETWEEN POSTOFFICE and Spencer House, containing eight \$20 bills and note of \$150, dated June 6, 1887, given by G. W. Shindler to G. W. Williamson. Leave at Spencer House and get reward.

LOST SHEEP, BRANDED H WITH A half circle on back. Leave word at Herald and be rewarded.

TO RENT. ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THIRD floor of Herald building. Long lease cheap to right party. Ver. desirable rooms for studio or class purposes.

NOTICE. No. 111 S. WEST TEMPLE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, February 16, 1888.

TO ALL ENTERPRISING GENTLEMEN who are anxious to invest in buying mines, such as first class bituminous coal mines, also No. 1 canal and shale mines which have never been discovered before in Utah. Any person or persons claiming they have got the same as above mentioned are frauds. For further particulars apply at the above address, where they will get all the information concerning the above said coal mines.

OFFICE ROOMS FOR RENT. FINE OFFICE SUITE IN THE NEW Building. Apply at this office.

DRESSMAKING. MISS SADIE THOMAS, FASHIONABLE dressmaker. Rooms over Henshaw's store, 142 Main Street. Agent for the Excelsior charts. Cutting and fitting taught.

DR. ELLEN R. FERGUSON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 124 B Street. Telephone No. 51.

REAL ESTATE. B. S. YOUNG, Real Estate and Loans, 40 Main Street.

THOMPSON, ALLEN & STEELE, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, NO. 232 SOUTH E Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. P. O. Box 554, have on hand a large list of both city and acreage property. Correspondence solicited.

1214 O. F. DUE. 1888. FLORES, SEEDSMAN, PRESERVER OF Fresh Flowers, 240 West Third South Street, Salt Lake City. Funeral Designs and Bouquets of all kinds a specialty. Fresh Flowers preserved, cheap and perfect. House and Bedding plants, large stock. Garden and Flower seeds, fresh and pure, at wholesale and retail. Everlasting Flowers, Pampas, Plumes, etc., etc. Hardy flowers and shrubs. California cutflower roses, etc., on hand continually.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR OLD copper, brass and pewter, at 137 W. Temple Street, in the rear, Thomas Miller.

A. MINER & CO., REAL ESTATE, HERALD BUILDING. Properties solicited. Fair dealing guaranteed.

REAL ESTATE MEN, AND ALL OTHERS OF NOTE, LUNCH at Benjamin's, rear of the Fountain Saloon. Everything neat and clean. Best lunch in the city.

WILLIAM COOK & CO., ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS. Office hours, 12 to 3. Rooms 22 and 23, Herald Building. P. O. Box 1,154.

TAXIDERMISTS, MOUNTING AND STUFFING. BIRDS, ELK, MOOSE, DEER, HEADS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kershaw & Stanley, No. 60 E. First South Street, Salt Lake City.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE FIRM OF BROWN & BROOK HAVE this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. E. Brook will continue the business at the old stand and collect all outstanding accounts. S. J. BROWN, E. BROOK.

February 6th, 1888.

WANTED. SITUATION BY ENGINEER. ADDRESS Fred, this office.

AN ACTIVE GIRL, BY MRS. G. F. CULMER. Apply, 1-8 N. Main Street.

DOUBLE PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR copies of THE HERALD of the following dates: February 23d, 1887; May 11st, 1887; July 5th, 1887.

A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING. ALSO one for chamber work. Apply at 540 Fourth East Street.

FOR SALE. FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO OMAHA (VIA Denver). Inquire at this office.

TWO SPAN GOOD WORK MULES. INQUIRE OF H. Z. Heath, at F. Auerbach & Co.

A BAND OF THIRTY TO FORTY HEAD of range horses. Write or apply to C. S. Tingey, Nephi.

CHEAP. A GOOD BUGGY OR EXPRESS home. Inquire of H. P. Richards at Z. C. M. I.

A THREE HORSE POWER ENGINE and boiler, cheap if taken immediately. Room wanted. Apply at this office.

THE IDEAL TYPEWRITER, THE latest invention in typewriting machines. The simplest, most durable, and most practical typewriting machine ever invented. Price \$1. Call and examine it. J. H. LE MOYNE, Agent. Office in Walker House Reading Room.

A GOOD GAS ENGINE, CHEAP. APPLY at this office.

HAMMOND TYPE-WRITERS, 3 MONTHS trial. C. Orlow, Z. C. M. I. & L. City.

BY CARTER & STANION, No. 62 West Second South Street. \$10,000. Buys a brick store, 22 feet front, 120 feet deep, two stories high, two large cellars, and another building, 16x30 feet, two rooms and kitchen, all brick, substantially built; rents for \$25 per month.

\$11,000. A barstall. Large, fine residence on First North Street, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, electric bells, etc. Lot 8 1/2 feet front by 160 feet deep.

\$5,500 takes a barstall in five acres with fine orchard and a large stone fence, four and a half miles out west of city.

\$4,500 will buy two brick cottages, one five rooms and one three rooms. Corner lot, Twenty-first Ward, 16x165 feet.

\$5,500 takes a corner lot, on Third South Street, east of Main, 140x29 1/2 feet with one large and small dwelling and orchard.

\$16,000 will buy three fine residences three and a half blocks east of Main Street, 12x145 feet.

\$12,000 buys a good hotel in good business location. Finest residence in the city; 300 feet square; two block east from Main Street.

\$3,500. A great bargain open for five days only; ten blocks east from Main Street, with a splendid view over the valley; seven room house, large stable, frontage 8 1/2 feet, 320 feet deep, and 16x165 feet wide.

\$5,500 buys a four-room cottage on corner facing south, 2 1/2 feet each front; nine blocks east from Main Street.

Corner lot 35 x 100 feet; five blocks east from Main Street, facing lot 35 x 160 feet, with large brick house and stable; can be bought separate or in one.

\$1,800. A fine two-room cottage with summer kitchen; lot 66 x 247 1/2.

LOTS. \$1,500 buys a fine building lot on First South Street, 32 1/2 x 165 feet.

Lot, one and one-half blocks west from Main Street; 49 1/2 feet front, 165 feet deep; price, \$125 per foot.

One hundred acres of land four miles west of Temple Block; \$65 per acre.

\$1,500. Buys corner lot, 165x165 feet, on Tenth Street.

\$3,000. Buys two corner lots, each 165x165 feet, on Eleventh Street.

\$1,500. Buys corner lot, 165x165 feet, on Eleventh Street.

We have a good list of other desirable properties which we shall be glad to show investors. \$10,000 to loan in sums to suit.

FOR SALE FOR ONE WEEK. CORNER LOT 30x30 FEET, NEAR D. & B. G. Depot. Easy terms; \$3,500. FOR SALE—Business corner on First South, very good interest.

FOR SALE—120 acres of land five miles southwest of city limits; \$1,200. FOR SALE—Nice new cottage, gas and water, on East High Street; five rooms front. Easy payments; \$5,000. FOR SALE—24 acres, on Seventh West and Eighth South, \$600 per acre. By SELLIS & CURTIS, 143 South Main St.